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*Aristotle on the Athenian Constitution.* Translated with introduction and notes by F. G. KENYON, M.A., D.Litt. 2d ed. London: G. Bell & Sons, Ltd., 1912.

Although the book was issued in 1912, the preface to this edition is dated 1895. The translation has been revised so as to "bring it into accordance with the Greek text as it is now generally read." The text used is that of the author's third edition. Many will regret his decision not to translate the last few pages of the treatise dealing with the jury system. The labors of Blass and the recent work of Thalheim have made "continuous decipherment" possible. Sandys, in his notes, suggested a number of corrections. These have for the most part been accepted. Some inaccuracies still remain: οἱ ἐν ταῖς δυνάμεσιν means rather "powerful citizens" than "those in high office" (22. 3). "So that nothing may pass without the cognizance of any person" does not bring out the force of ἔρημον in ὅπως μηδὲνα λάθῃ μηδὲν ἔρημον γεινόμενον (43. 4). The epithet is constantly used in the *Orators* of an estate left without an owner through failure of heirs or claimants for the hand of an heiress. In 52. 2, δίκαι αἰκείας is rendered "cases of slander." In 53. 4, "the Eponymus who had been in the course in the preceding year," is unintelligible without the Greek text. The notes which were intended for the general reader have not been revised.

The text is free from misprints; the notes are concise and appropriate. It is the best English version, both for the general reader and for the student of Athenian constitutional history.

ROBERT J. BONNER

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*Aristotelis ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ.* Post Friderichum Blass edidit Th. Thalheim. Lipsiae: in aedibus B. G. Teubneri, MCMIX.

Excellent work has been done on the last six pages of the papyrus which describe the method of jury drawing. Practically all the lacunae have been filled except those on p. xxxiv. The improvement of the text in this portion of the book is ample justification for the publication of the new edition. Elsewhere the changes are comparatively few. Thalheim has adhered more closely to the papyrus than Blass in the fourth edition. For example ἐκμαρτύρων (7.4) emended by Blass to ἐπὶ μαρτύριον is retained and satisfactorily explained.

One of the emendations introduced by the editor deserves special mention. In the description of the amnesty of 403 B.C., Blass and other editors printed τὰς δὲ δίκας τοῦ φόνου εἶναι κατὰ τὰ πάτρια, εἴ τις τινα αὐτοχειρίᾳ ἔκτεινεν ἢ ἔτρωσε (39.5). This amounts to an exception to the prohibition in the next sentence, τῶν δὲ παρελθούτων μηδενὶ πρὸς μηδὲνα